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2
3 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
4 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
5 AT TACOMA

6 TAMMY WARREN,

7 Plaintiff,

8 v.

9 NANCY A. BERRYHILL, Acting
10 Commissioner of Social Security,

11 Defendant.

Case No. 3:17-cv-05035-RBL

ORDER REVERSING AND
REMANDING DEFENDANT'S
DECISION TO DENY BENEFITS

Dkt. #3

12 THIS MATTER is before the Court on Plaintiff Warren's Complaint [Dkt. 3] for review
13 of the Social Security Commissioner's denial of her applications for disability insurance and
14 supplemental security income benefits.
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16 Warren suffers from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, anxiety, affective disorder,
17 and substance addiction. *See* Dkt. 7, Administrative Record 15. She applied for disability
18 insurance and SSI benefits in November 2013, alleging she became disabled in June 2010. *See*
19 AR 13. Those applications were denied upon initial administrative review and on
20 reconsideration. *See id.* A hearing was held before Administrative Law Judge Kelly Wilson in
21 June 2015. *See id.* Warren, represented by a non-attorney representative, appeared and testified,
22 as did a vocational expert. *See* AR 39-87.
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24 The ALJ determined Warren not to be disabled. *See* AR 10-38. The Appeals Council
25 denied Warren's request for review, making the ALJ's decision the final decision of the
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1 Commissioner of Social Security. *See* AR 1-7; 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.981, 416.1481. In January 2017,
2 Warren filed a complaint seeking judicial review of the Commissioner’s decision. *See* Dkt. 3.

3 Warren argues the Commissioner’s decision to deny benefits should be reversed and
4 remanded for an immediate award of benefits or for further administrative proceedings because
5 the ALJ erred in evaluating the medical evidence in the record, Warren’s testimony, and the lay
6 witness testimony, and therefore in finding at step five of the sequential evaluation process that
7 Warren could perform work available in the national economy.
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9 The Commissioner argues the ALJ did not err in evaluating the medical evidence,
10 Warren’s testimony, or the lay witness testimony, so the ALJ’s finding that Warren was not
11 disabled was supported by substantial evidence and should be affirmed.

12 I. DISCUSSION

13 The Commissioner’s determination that a claimant is not disabled must be upheld by the
14 Court if the Commissioner applied the “proper legal standards” and if “substantial evidence in
15 the record as a whole supports” that determination. *See Hoffman v. Heckler*, 785 F.2d 1423, 1425
16 (9th Cir. 1986); *see also Batson v. Comm’r, Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 359 F.3d 1190, 1193 (9th Cir.
17 2004); *Carr v. Sullivan*, 772 F.Supp. 522, 525 (E.D. Wash. 1991) (“A decision supported by
18 substantial evidence will, nevertheless, be set aside if the proper legal standards were not applied
19 in weighing the evidence and making the decision.”) (citing *Brawner v. Sec’y of Health and*
20 *Human Services*, 839 F.2d 432, 433 (9th Cir. 1987)).
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23 Substantial evidence is “such relevant evidence as a reasonable mind might accept as
24 adequate to support a conclusion.” *Richardson v. Perales*, 402 U.S. 389, 401 (1971) (citation
25 omitted); *see also Batson*, 359 F.3d at 1193 (“[T]he Commissioner’s findings are upheld if
26 supported by inferences reasonably drawn from the record.”). “The substantial evidence test

1 requires that the reviewing court determine” whether the Commissioner’s decision is “supported
2 by more than a scintilla of evidence, although less than a preponderance of the evidence is
3 required.” *Sorenson v. Weinberger*, 514 F.2d 1112, 1119 n.10 (9th Cir. 1975). “If the evidence
4 admits of more than one rational interpretation,” the Commissioner’s decision must be upheld.
5 *Allen v. Heckler*, 749 F.2d 577, 579 (9th Cir. 1984) (“Where there is conflicting evidence
6 sufficient to support either outcome, we must affirm the decision actually made.”) (quoting
7 *Rhinehart v. Finch*, 438 F.2d 920, 921 (9th Cir. 1971)).¹
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9 **A. The Medical Evidence in the Record.**

10 The ALJ determines credibility and resolves ambiguities and conflicts in the medical
11 evidence. *See Reddick v. Chater*, 157 F.3d 715, 722 (9th Cir. 1998). Where the medical evidence
12 in the record is not conclusive, “questions of credibility and resolution of conflicts” are solely the
13 functions of the ALJ. *Sample v. Schweiker*, 694 F.2d 639, 642 (9th Cir. 1982). In such cases, “the
14 ALJ’s conclusion must be upheld.” *Morgan v. Comm’r, Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 169 F.3d 595, 601 (9th
15 Cir. 1999). Determining whether inconsistencies in the medical evidence “are material (or are in
16 fact inconsistencies at all) and whether certain factors are relevant to discount” the opinions of
17 medical experts “falls within this responsibility.” *Id.* at 603.
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19 In resolving questions of credibility and conflicts in the evidence, an ALJ’s findings
20 “must be supported by specific, cogent reasons.” *Reddick*, 157 F.3d at 725. The ALJ can do this
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22 ¹ As the Ninth Circuit has further explained:

23 . . . It is immaterial that the evidence in a case would permit a different conclusion than that
24 which the [Commissioner] reached. If the [Commissioner]’s findings are supported by
25 substantial evidence, the courts are required to accept them. It is the function of the
26 [Commissioner], and not the courts to resolve conflicts in the evidence. While the court may
not try the case de novo, neither may it abdicate its traditional function of review. It must
scrutinize the record as a whole to determine whether the [Commissioner]’s conclusions are
rational. If they are . . . they must be upheld.

Sorenson, 514 F.2d at 1119 n.10.

1 “by setting out a detailed and thorough summary of the facts and conflicting clinical evidence,
2 stating his interpretation thereof, and making findings.” *Id.* The ALJ also may draw inferences
3 “logically flowing from the evidence.” *Sample*, 694 F.2d at 642. Further, the Court may draw
4 “specific and legitimate inferences from the ALJ’s opinion.” *Magallanes v. Bowen*, 881 F.2d
5 747, 755 (9th Cir. 1989).

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7 The ALJ must provide “clear and convincing” reasons for rejecting the uncontradicted
8 opinion of a treating or examining physician. *Lester v. Chater*, 81 F.3d 821, 830 (9th Cir. 1996).
9 Even when a treating or examining physician’s opinion is contradicted, that opinion “can only be
10 rejected for specific and legitimate reasons that are supported by substantial evidence in the
11 record.” *Id.* at 830-31. In general, more weight is given to a treating or examining physician’s
12 opinion than to the opinions of those who do not examine the claimant. *See id.* at 830.

13 Warren argues the ALJ erred by failing to give a specific and legitimate reason supported
14 by substantial evidence to discount the opinion of evaluating psychologist Terilee Wingate,
15 Ph.D. *See* Dkt. 9 at 2-7. The Court agrees.

17 Wingate examined Warren in October 2013 and opined that, because of Warren’s mental
18 impairments, she would be markedly limited in her ability to perform activities within a
19 schedule, maintain regular attendance, be punctual within customary tolerances without special
20 supervision, communicate and perform effectively, maintain appropriate behavior, and complete
21 a normal workday without interruptions from psychologically-based symptoms. *See* AR 343-44.
22 Wingate also concluded Warren would be moderately limited in her ability to perform several
23 other basic work functions. *See id.*

25 The ALJ gave Wingate’s opinion little weight because it was “not consistent with the
26 longitudinal treatment record” and because mental status examinations throughout the record

1 demonstrated greater ability. *See* AR 29-30. First, insofar as the ALJ was attempting to provide
2 two separate reasons for discounting Wingate’s opinion, the ALJ’s statement that the opinion
3 contradicted the longitudinal treatment record cannot stand alone as a sufficient reason because it
4 is not specific. *See Garrison v. Colvin*, 759 F.3d 995, 1012-13 (9th Cir. 2014) (finding that an
5 ALJ errs by assigning a medical opinion little weight while doing nothing more than “criticizing
6 it with boilerplate language that fails to offer a substantive basis” for that conclusion).

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8 Still, as the ALJ also claimed here, a physician’s opinion may be discounted if that
9 opinion contradicts clinical findings in the record. *See Batson*, 359 F.3d at 1195; *see also* AR 29-
10 30. However, the MSEs cited by the ALJ are not directly inconsistent with Wingate’s opinion
11 regarding Warren’s limitations in social functioning. *See* AR 29-30.² The MSEs contained
12 largely normal, mild, or moderate findings regarding Warren’s limitations in cognitive
13 functioning, rather than social functioning. *See* AR 344-45, 354, 357, 419, 422, 431-32, 439-40.
14 These MSEs also included social findings of dysphoric mood, blunted affect, or depressed and
15 anxious presentation. *See* AR 344-45, 357, 422, 431. Another note cited by the ALJ as
16 inconsistent with Wingate’s opinion, though not containing a full MSE, contained clinical
17 findings of depressed behavior, constricted affect, and monotonous speech. *See* AR 497.
18 Therefore, substantial evidence does not support the ALJ’s finding that Wingate’s opinion that
19 Warren would have several social limitations in a full-time workplace contradicted the clinical
20 findings in the record.
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23 The Commissioner argues the ALJ reasonably gave little weight to Wingate’s opinion
24 because the opinion was improperly reliant on Warren’s self-reports. *See* Dkt. 10 at 13-14.
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² The Court notes that some of the pages cited by the ALJ as MSE results contained only basic neuropsychiatric findings recorded by nurses and general practitioners as part of physical examinations. *See* AR 395, 402-03.

1 However, the ALJ only used this reasoning in discounting Wingate's February 2010 opinion. *See*
2 AR 28-29. Accordingly, the ALJ only cited examples of Wingate's alleged reliance on self-
3 reports from that 2010 evaluation, from which Wingate formed a different opinion about
4 Warren's abilities than she formed in later evaluations. *See id.* The ALJ did not use this
5 reasoning while discussing Wingate's 2013 opinion. *See* AR 29-30; *see also* *Pinto v. Massanari*,
6 249 F.3d 840, 847 (9th Cir. 2001) (Court "cannot affirm the decision of an agency on a ground
7 that the agency did not invoke in making its decision"); *Connett v. Barnhart*, 340 F.3d 871, 874
8 (9th Cir. 2003) (error to affirm ALJ's decision based on evidence ALJ did not discuss).
9
10 Regardless, substantial evidence would not support this reasoning, as Wingate made clinical
11 observations, reviewed Warren's medical history, and performed objective testing in addition to
12 gathering Warren's self-reports in the 2013 evaluation. *See* AR 341-49.

13 The Commissioner also argues Wingate assessed Warren with limitations that would only
14 last nine months, not meeting the one-year duration requirement. *See* Dkt. 10 at 14. Again, this
15 argument only applies to Wingate's 2010 evaluation. *See* AR 355. In 2013, Wingate assessed
16 Warren with more severe limitations and opined that they would last more than 12 months. *See*
17 AR 344. Therefore, the ALJ erred by failing to provide a specific and legitimate reason
18 supported by substantial evidence to discount Wingate's 2013 opinion.
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20 "[H]armless error principles apply in the Social Security context." *Molina v. Astrue*, 674
21 F.3d 1104, 1115 (9th Cir. 2012). An error is harmless, however, only if it is not prejudicial to the
22 claimant or "inconsequential" to the ALJ's "ultimate nondisability determination." *Stout v.*
23 *Comm'r, Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 454 F.3d 1050, 1055 (9th Cir. 2006); *see Molina*, 674 F.3d at 1115.
24 The determination on whether an error is harmless requires a "case-specific application of
25 judgment" by the reviewing court, based on an examination of the record made "without regard
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1 to errors' that do not affect the parties' 'substantial rights.'" *Molina*, 674 F.3d at 1118-19
2 (quoting *Shinseki v. Sanders*, 556 U.S. 396, 407 (2009)). Had the ALJ fully credited Wingate's
3 opinion, the RFC would have included additional limitations, as would the hypothetical
4 questions posed to the vocational expert. For example, Wingate stated Warren was markedly
5 limited in her ability to maintain regular attendance, but the vocational expert testified employers
6 would only tolerate one day of absenteeism a month. *See* AR 85-86, 343-44. Therefore, the
7 ALJ's error affected the ultimate disability determination and is not harmless.
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9 **B. Scope of Remand.**

10 The Court may remand a case "either for additional evidence and findings or to award
11 benefits." *Smolen v. Chater*, 80 F.3d 1273, 1292 (9th Cir. 1996). When the Court reverses an
12 ALJ's decision, "the proper course, except in rare circumstances, is to remand to the agency for
13 additional investigation or explanation." *Benecke v. Barnhart*, 379 F.3d 587, 595 (9th Cir. 2004)
14 (citations omitted). It is "the unusual case in which it is clear from the record that the claimant is
15 unable to perform gainful employment in the national economy," that "remand for an immediate
16 award of benefits is appropriate." *Id.*
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18 Benefits may be awarded where "the record has been fully developed" and "further
19 administrative proceedings would serve no useful purpose." *Smolen*, 80 F.3d at 1292; *Holohan v.*
20 *Massanari*, 246 F.3d 1195, 1210 (9th Cir. 2001). Specifically, benefits should be awarded where:

21 (1) the ALJ has failed to provide legally sufficient reasons for
22 rejecting [the claimant's] evidence, (2) there are no outstanding
23 issues that must be resolved before a determination of disability
24 can be made, and (3) it is clear from the record that the ALJ would
25 be required to find the claimant disabled were such evidence
26 credited.

Smolen, 80 F.3d 1273 at 1292; *McCartey v. Massanari*, 298 F.3d 1072, 1076-77 (9th Cir. 2002).

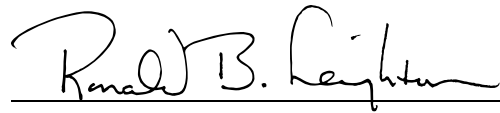
Here, while the ALJ erred in evaluating Wingate's opinion, issues remain regarding conflicts in

1 the medical opinions over Warren's functional capabilities. Remand for further consideration is
2 warranted.

3 **CONCLUSION**

4 The Court concludes the ALJ improperly decided Warren was not disabled. The
5 Commissioner's decision to deny benefits is REVERSED, and this matter is REMANDED for
6 further administrative proceedings as detailed in this order.
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8 DATED this 8th day of August, 2017.
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13 Ronald B. Leighton
14 United States District Judge
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